

An introduction to the work is written by Dr. W. W. Keen, in which he briefly outlines medical and surgical advances since 1860. Following this are eleven contributions by some of the leading surgeons of Philadelphia, after the custom laid down by similar earlier works; most of the articles are transcriptions of a clinic. However, in many instances the writer has elaborated upon his subject and presented a striking monograph. Such an article is the one by Deaver on Pancreatitis; also J. G. Clark, C. H. Frazier, T. T. Thomas, and others, on special subjects.

These are the things that will appeal to the *Clinics'* readers, and it is to be hoped that the standard will be continued. The inclination is always present to give all the minutiae and details about isolated cases. This makes for voluminous and oftentimes irrelevant reading. These articles are singularly free from this fault and consequently are interesting, instructive contributions, well presented and full of meat.

E. L. E.

TEXT-BOOK OF TRACHEOBRONCHOSCOPY (TECHNICAL AND PRACTICAL). By SANITÄTSRAT DR. M. MANN. Translated by A. R. MOODIE, M.A., M.D., CH.B. (ST. ANDR.), F. R. C. S. (EDIN.), with 50 illustrations and 5 plates in the text, 10 colored plates in the Appendix. New York: William Wood & Co., 1921.

FROM the foreword of this book we quote the following: "Six years have elapsed since the appearance of the German edition of this book. No advances of importance have been made, either as regards the method itself or in its application." Is this an apology by the translator for having delayed so long in bringing this German work to the English-speaking otolaryngologist, or an indication of his attitude toward tracheobronchoscopy?

As a manual for the student or for the beginner in endoscopic work this book is scarcely adapted. The lack of detail in the chapter on anatomy and the comparatively small space given to technic presupposes more or less knowledge on the part of the reader. In the description of technic the author confines himself to the use of the Brunings's appliances, believing that these instruments are so superior to those of any other make that they are alone worth consideration. He does, however, give a fairly good history and description of a large number of the different tubes, forceps, applicators, and other instruments used in the various clinics of the world, especially those of Germany.

The second part, which is called "The Practice of Tracheobronchoscopy," occupies practically five-sixths of the text of the book, and consists of a careful review of the literature published up to the time of the appearance of the German edition, and is a systematically arranged compilation of abstracts. The illustrations of

the instruments are mostly from catalogues, with a few original photographs. There is also a series of colored plates which are interesting solely from a pathological standpoint, perhaps with one exception, where views through the bronchoscope are very accurately drawn and colored.

As an aid to those who are interested in the literature of the subject this book will be found very useful, but scarcely so for the student who desires to learn the practice of endoscopic manipulation.

G. B. W.

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TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN SURGICAL ASSOCIATION. VOL. XXXVIII. Pp. 709; illustrated. Philadelphia: William J. Dornan, 1920.

THIS volume of the *Transactions* contains the papers, forty-two in number, read before the Association at the meeting held May 3, 4 and 5, 1920. Several of these papers are on the subject of empyema and its treatment. These, taken with the free discussion, bring out some very useful and illuminating points. One other subject has more than one contributed paper, namely, the thyroid gland.

Every article is of first quality, and when written by men such as compose the American Surgical Association, we have a collection that is well worth not only reading but close study.

E. L. E.

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HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL UNIT (BASE HOSPITAL No. 10, U. S. A.) IN THE GREAT WAR. Pp. 253, illustrated. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1921.

AN erstwhile historian records that when the British Army evacuated Philadelphia, in 1778, the military authorities carried off with them the bedding, instruments and medicines belonging to the Pennsylvania Hospital which they had been using for some two years. In this present record of returning good for evil we have a most interesting account of the services of a group of Pennsylvania Hospital men taking over a British base hospital at one of the Channel resorts and for nearly two years serving the sick and wounded of the English Army. The book portrays the details of organization, preparation, transport, the care of some fifty thousand sick and injured, the manifold activities about a base hospital in time of war, and the return home.

P. F. W.